Last Night's Partial Eclipse in the Metropolis.

THE ANXIETY DOWN TOWN.

Policemen Acting as Lamplighters and Cursing the Luck.

THE THUGS' LOST OPPORTUNITY.

Affairs Among the Strikers at the Gas Works.

THEY WILL WIN OR BURST.

The Gas Companies to Combine Against the Strikers.

What the Officers of the Companies Say-Scene and Incidents at the Works and About Town-How the City Hall Clock "Glim" Went Out.

There was no small degree of excitement in the section of the city south of Grand street to the Battery last night, in consequence, first of the entire lack of gas during the early part of the night; second, because from eight until eleven the supply was extremely limited and looked as though it might be exhausted at any moment, and lastly, in anticipation of the great public incon-venience and danger that might follow event of a complete cessation of the supply and the inevitable extinguishment of street lamps that would result. At seven o'clock the pressure of gas at the New York Gas Company's works was sadly insufficient, for it was imssible to light mere than one lamp out of every ten, and at the Post Office, the Astor House, the various newspaper offices, and at such places as it was desirable and necessary to transact night business in there was only a feeble glimmer of gas-

During the afternoon there was no gas whatever in the New York Company's district except in such tablishments as were supplied by the Mutual, and the consequence was a great embarrassment to many branches of trade carried on in bas and cellars and in the interior rooms of the large buildings where it is necessary to keep gaslight at all times.

in the article of candles and tin candle sockets. and a large supply was kept on hand and in readiness for use at the Post Office. It was a rather curious spectacle to witness the pursuit of pleasure under extreme difficulty, as, for example, in the playing of a game of billiards in a basement bil liard room without gas. Candles were improvised and placed in every available position, on posts and pillars and suspended by cords. The result was a wonderful play of bad light and very deep shade over the surface of the green-baized tables, and there was more bad billiard playing, "scratches" and mis-cues attributed to "the shadow on the balls" than was ever known before in a single day.

THE PLAYERS SHOT the ivory spheres away into the Stygian vacancy at the other end of the tables, and it was only at intervals of silence, when the balls were heard to "click" in the distant gloom, or by having a friend with a fog trumpet located somewhere in the vicinity, that a man could learn whether his bail had hit anything or not. On the counters the light was furnished by candles set in the necks of bottles, as improvised candlesticks, and the opportunities for Rembrandt pictures were bewildering both by the general prevalence and the weird uncertain lights and shadows that played upon them. To add to all this gloom there was the fact of a rather overcast sky and s slight tendency to fogginess in the atmosphere, and the prospects for the evening began to look quite dismal. The streets were wet and muddy and the sidewalks uneven and crooked, and the only people who felt really independent on the question were the street car conductors and the peanut venders. Happy mortals! not to be obliged to depend upon the mismanagement of

ANY "BLOATED CORPORATION" or the intrigues of any striking trade organization. Like the "five wise virgins," they kept their little kerosene cans well filled with the illuminating muid, and snapped their fingers at the ontside world as the shadows of night came on.

From seven o'clock till about eight there were not more than one-half of the lamps lit in the whole lower part of the city, but orders had been transmitted to the various precincts directing each patrolman on post to make frequent trials to light all lamps found not burning and to similarly essay those that had been lit but had subsequently been extinguished. THE ROUGHS AND THUGS

of the metropolis lost a magnificent opportunity

iast night to obliterate about one-third of the police force by one master stroke of diabolism. All that was necessary to be done was to rub smartly against the officers! pockets and there would have been instant sulphurous ignition, for they each carried half a dozen boxes of matches. Shades of the blue-crested Lucifer, what a chance for vengeance was there! But it was lost through the supineness and ignorance of "our dangerous (!) classes."

At eight o'clock the lamps on both sides of Broadway, from Grand street south to Pearl, were dark, as well as in the streets diverging into the low ground eastward of the main thoroughiste, and in the City Hail Park there was a vist and impressive darkness that must have looked like Paradise itself to a burglar. On South and West streets the gas was too seeble in flow to give more than a waving button of blue fame, and every lew minutes even this seemed suddenly to drop back into the pipe and set the policemen cursing.

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THE BATONED ENIGHTS,

them with ladders and torches. There was no help for it but to bark their shins climbing the lamp-posts and skin their knuckies striking bad matches against damp iron frames.

"Look a here," said a burly "cop" to a reporter near Burling slip, "I've lit that lamp just seven times in the last hour, and I've got all them matches to use yet before I can give up the job. Ain't it a sweet pill;" and he looked gloomity across toward the dim, dui outline of the Fulton ferry house, where everything was equally sombre. Wherever the lamps did burn it was with a wan consumptive sort of flame that only made the darkness yellow and dreary.

OVER THE WHOLE CENTRE

of the district bounded by Grand on the north, West Broadway and Kew Church on the west, by Bowing Green and Beaver streets on the south and by Pearl and Madison streets on the cast, there was a passable apology for high from eight to eleven o'clock, when it again began to lade out. Outside these lines it was next to impossible to keep the gas burning. At exactly thirteen minutes to ten o'clock the fucent element that made

radismt with intelligence seemed to drop through the cupota as though it was assamed to look upon the darkling reenes below. The pressure at the works was insufficient to send the combustible fluid into the tower, and men in the streets almost broke their necks looking up in vain for the light until their eyes rested on the startess zentth above them. Then the fog began to envelope everything, and there was a glorious prospect that the little existing light that seemed to straggle from saloon windows and lamps would seen be numbed into a radius of six feet from its sources. And so the night wore on, with some improvement in the countion of affairs on the night before and a general raid might be made upon their establishments by burglars during the night. Captain was fluzer, of the New street police station, made arrangements to pairol the ward constantly during the detective of the Stock Exchange, was engaged in a smilar manner. A large number of

The neighborhood of the New York Gas Com-pany's works did not, as was expected, become the scene of any disorderly conduct on the part of the strikers. Gathered on the corners, distinguishable by the sprig of cedar which adorned their hats, were to be seen groups of men talking quietly together or listening to the news of the day as read by one of their number. It may have been that they cast an occasional glance toward the bare columns which surrounded the empty gas tanks, and chuckled with hearty satis ction as they saw that they neither had nor were likely to rise to their usual height. These huge tanks are the palladium of the strikers' success, and upon their rising or remaining where they are entirely depends the victory or defeat of their novement. It the company could by any po means secure men and retorts enough to fill the tanks the strikers would be routed and forced to sue for peace on any terms. The labor is not such as requires skilled workmen, and the failure of the Italians is mainly due to the fact of their being unable to understand the orders which are issued to them by the experienced foremen still in the service of the company. Far from already appearing sorry for the assault upon the gas company, the men laugh and joke about the attempt of the Italians to do their work, and assert that "by Wednesday morning the company will be glad to have them back."

The discharged men, to the number of 168, were paid off yesterday atternoon. They received their money without any manifestations of hostility, and again resumed their places on the adjacent corners. The money was passed out to each man through a grated window, and a posse of police were quartered in an adjacent part of the room. Charles C. Mowton, Chief Engineer, received the Herald reporter, and expressed a willingness to show him over the works.

"Do you expect to furnish gas all night, Mr. Mowton?" was the query of the Herald man.

"I am afraid it will not heid out longer than ten or eleven o'cleck, but we are doing our very best. I am nearly exhausted from anxiety and vexation, and do hope that this state of things will not continue much longer," answered Mr. Mowton.

In the inner office, to which the reporter had been shown, sat a sergeant of police, who managed the deployment of his men with great and consummate discretion. Three were stationed at the street door, and by a judicious display of their clubs kept the outside rabble in submissive quietude. The police of the Finh and Fourteenth precincts alternately did very efficient duty in the lunch-room and on the street.

After the tired chief engineer had completed some work which occupied his attention, he rose and conducted the Herald reporter through the door and into the great retort-room of the works. The entrance into these barn-like quarters did not tend to impress the visitor with any great sense of the comion of the yard.

There certainly was no question of ventilation, but the draught of cold air which struck the reminded him at once of the cold, damp workshops which are so scatchingly c their being unable to understand the orders which are issued to them by the experienced foremen still

which are so scathingly condemned in "Put You self in His Pisce." Certain it is that if too mu ventilation is worse than none, the workmen gas houses are sure to find it out and to suffer

gas houses are sure to find it out and to suffer accordingly.

The party passed up to the long row of retorts on the southern side of the building. A large gang of laborers, mostly Italians, were seen wheeling up the coal and drawing and charring the coke. They appeared to perform their work with an intention of doing it properly, but from inexperience and smallness of stature made only a partial success. At the windows looking out on Twenty-first street several of the discharged firemen could be seen deriding and joking the laborers. The great mistake on the part of the new men appeared to be that the charges were drawn from the retorts before they were thoroughly baked, and as the gas which escaped upon opening the doors was signited huge volumes of smoke and fame rolled up almost to the roof to the terror of the italians. The work did not progress with the expedition or system necessary to the business. The Chief Engineer did not offer to conduct the reporter to the northern side of the works, and by his actions discouraged any request to be shown any further. There was such a scene of chaos in the part of the works which the reporter visited that it is only fair to presume that the condition of the workmen in the other portions was even more demoralized.

An UGLY EUMOR.

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AN UGLY RUMOR.

The steamer George Birbeck touched at the company's wharf about fifteen minutes past three in the afternoon to land some workmen. As the vessel neared the side of the pier a general rush of the Italians in the works took place. Hastily seizing their bedding and bundles the descendants of Dante attempted to board the craft. The scene for a few moments was one of the greatest confusion. The men on board the steamer took up a defensive position on the gangway and dreve back the men. It is stated on the authority of a police officer, who was on duty on the wharf and claimed to have witnessed the scene, that the Captain of the tug Birbeck drew a revolver on the Italians, and thus prevented them from getting on board. Up till nightfull a number of the Italians were sitting desolate and lobely on the edge of the pier, waiting vainly for the return of the steamer. The report that two men were drowned is pronounced untrue.

A further addition to the force of the New York from the Metropolitan Gas Company. The latter sent thirty-three of their best firemen to assist the gangs already at work. New reterts will be opened, and, with the large force of Germans which will, in all probability, be engaged to-day, the supply may be brought up to the usual standard by Wednes-day night.

What the Manhattan Company is Pre-

pared For.

The Vice President of the Manhattan Gas Company was visited yesterday at the office, on the corner of Irving place and Fifteenth street, by a HERALD reporter, and assured the latter that not the slightest apprehension was had of a general strike. He said that his company had never yielded to the dictation of their men, but had always shown willingness to advance the rate of wages the employers and the employed that the company would not look with any sort of favor upon men who struck work for an advance in wages. The most thorough discipline existed in every branch of their business. Each foreman was held directly responsible for the men under his immediate control. The engineer or superintendent were alike supreme, and the men were at once given to understand that the commands of their limmediate superiors were law while they remained in the employ of the company. The men now at work had been importaned by the strikers to join them, but, so far as was knewn, did not manifest the least desire whatever to do so. It was safe to state that should every man strike to-day neither the consumers nor the city would suffer for one hour from the loss of gas. Arrangements had been perfected when the strike was first anticipated by which the places of every man who should now desort the company could be supplied. Regarding the assertion that the occupation of a fireman or helper in the gas works was an unhealthy business, the Vice President said that they had men in their employ who had been with them for nearly thirty years. The sudden changes of temperature might be injurious to those affected with lung diseases, but the life was certainly not to be compared to that of a sailor for severity or hardsnip. Always under cover, the men were not compelied te quit work when the rain or snow fell. It was true that the day's work seemed long, but the number of hours of actual labor did not average more than five to six. True, it was necessary that the reterts should not be left uncared for, but when they were once itsl the men could sit down te rest and smoke. The fires had to be raked occasionally, but the actual amount of manual labor required was grossly exaggerated. He declined to say anything regarding the causes which had led to the unpleasant predicament in which the New York Gas Company filed sitesli. existed the most perfect understanding between the employers and the employed that the company

At the Mutual Gas Works the men were going regularly on with their work and the officers were in the very best of spirits reand the officers were in the very best of spirits regarding the fidelity of their employés. The chief engineer kindly conducted the Herald reporter through the works, and found the manufacture of gus pregressing with the usual rapidity. The doorsof the works were open and the men came and went as their business necessitated. This company furnished gas on Sunday and last evening to many offices in the dark district. The policy of the Superintendent seems to be to treat the employed as men and to expect them to do their duty. Nearly all the men are married and have families.

Statement of Mr. Everitt, President of the New York Gas Company.

A HERALD representative called on the President of the New York Gas Company yesterday afternoon, at the company's office in Hester street. Mr. Everitt gave a very clear statement of the company's difficulties. He said that the public hardly understood the nature of the pres-ent strike or other embarrassments to which the company was subjected. During the past year the gasmen had struck for the eight hour system. The company acceded to their demands, and paid them the same wages for two thirds of their former labor, when it was found necessary to put on a third gang of men, and the expense was increased fifty per cent thereby. Then the increased price of coal came, and these two facts taken together made the company unable

"DOWSED GLIMS." watchmen were also employed within and outside of banking establishments.

At the New York Gas Works.

to meet their engagements with the public. He stated that the reports of the strike had been mainly sensational, and, in referring to the tene of

mainly sensational, and, in referring to the tene of the press, said it was singular that the strikers here seemed to have the entire sympathy of the newspapers, while in London, during the same troubles, the journals were all opposed to the action of the gasmen. He apprehended no serious embarrassment from the present condition of affairs. They had obtained

A LARGE FORCE OF THE ITALIANS

who were being maintained at the expense of the State, and these subjects had gone readily to work. The company had previded them with quarters and food, and would pay them reasonable wages. Of course some difficulty had been experienced in setting these men to work in a department of labor where they were complete novices, jet he had been surprised at their aptitude for the business. An interpreter was kept on hand in the gas works to instruct them in all their duties. Gas making did not require skilled labor, only a certain amount of tact. The men worked in benches of six, with a fireman, and taler duties were to fill the retorts with coal, and after the gas had been extracted to remove the refuse and cart it away, no danger attended any of these operations, and a lew days would suffice to teach the men all the experiences needed. A fireman received \$3.25 a day, a helper \$2.50. The Italians were kept secluded from the strikers, and were housed on the company's grounds in order that they might not be reached either by outside man received \$3 25 a day, a helper \$2 50. The Italians were kept secluded from the strikers, and were housed on the company's grounds in order that they might not be reached either by outside violence or interference. To-day we thought less than one-half of the usual quantity of gas would be manulactured, but to-morrow the quantity would increase, and by the middle of the week the public would suffer no further inconvenience. The company would not under any circumstances again receive these old men into its employ. On former strikes their action had been curious. When the company ways the men

former strikes their action had been curious. When the company gave the men THE RIGHT HOURS they demanded, it did not operate safisfacterily, and a jealousy existing among different gangs of workmen made it easy for the company to come back to twelve hours and the same wages. Nearly every company in the city had tried the eight-hour system, but in all attempts it had been a fruitless reform. Mr. Everett stated, furthermore, that it was not contemplated to encourage these movements in the future by any acquiescent action on the part of the company. The present experiment had proven that it was not necessary to run the works at the dictation of the employes, and it would probably be a salutery lesson to them. Up to the present time the strikers had been orderly and quiet.

politan Company.

A Herald representative called at the Metropolitan Building, Forty-second street and Broadway, and found the President out, but was answered by the Secretary and Superintendent that all was working quietly and as in their gas district. The were satisfied with the terms of syment and not the slightest symptom of dis employment and not the slightest symptom of discontent was visible. The firemen received \$3 50 per day and the helpers \$3 per day. The Metropolitan Company had tried the eight-hour system, but had found that it was utterly impracticable, and the men had willingly returned to their former status. The Superintendent, a jolly little man of Teutonic origin, had just arrived from the works, and so happy was he with the state of affairs there that all the radiance that could be produced by a full gasometer was beaming on his face. It was thoroughly evident, from the conversation on the subject, the gas campanies are all pulling together and are determined to fight the men with all the power of their huge monopolies.

Statement of the Gasmen. A HERALD representative endeavored to procure

a statement from the idling gasmen on First avenues, in front of the works, during the afternoon of yesterday. One highly excitable striker waved off the reporter with great importance and demanded to see his badge.
"I have no badge."

Then you're no reporther!" "But I am!"

"I say every reporther in York has a badge, and

Another man, with the green sprig in his hat, was more confiding and conducted the HERALD representative to the Gasmen's Hall, corner of Twentysecond street and First avenue, where he found about two hundred men locked in, deliberating in a very quiet manner upon their future plans. The Secretary, a very intelligent man, came to the rear end of the hall and made the following statement :-"WE ARE NOT GOING TO WORK

again, except under the eight hour system, and have decided upon the point. No circumstances months, and we intend to do it. We are now holding meetings, quietly discussing our plans, and we intend to act like law-abiding citizens, while firmly maintaining our rights to be adequately compensated for our severe and exhausting toil. This is a duty we owe as much to our wives and children as we do to ourselves. A man has just made a powerful speech against violence, and as we are thoroughly organized and as the men are serious and soberyou need fear no disturbance of the peace. The advice of the Harald this merning counseiling us to commit no acts which can be condemned will be strictly followed. The entire responsibility of the strike we intend to place on the shoulders of the company. We claim and we prove that we have been badly treated; thus, while zealously and obediently performing our daily work, which is very exacting and unhealthy, the company has failed at this very moment exists on the shore at the arther that portion of it which was above water, rather that portion of it which was above water, or rather that portion of it which was above water, the commit no acts which can be condemned will be strictly followed. The entire responsibility of the company. We claim and we prove that we have been badly treated; thus, while zealously and obediently performing our daily work, which is very active the shore to the wreck and back.

THE PATAL ROCK looks.

THE PATAL ROCK
looks close enough for one to leap on to it from the forward part of the hull. It is a small rock, or rather that portion of it which was above water, rather that portion of it which was above water, rather that portion of it which was above water, or actively serious or rather that portion of it which was above water, which is the commit of the hull. It is a small rock, or rather that portion of it which was above water, or active the shore of the part of the hull. It is a small rock.

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is this:—The companies, by once acceding to the demands of the men in granting them the eight-

demands of the men in granting them the eighthour system, and in afterwards breaking faith with them, have virtually become responsible for the present strike. They recognized the justice of the eighthour system in consenting to adopt it, and then trifled with the men, and at last broke their direct piedges in returning to the rule of twelve hours' labor per day. If they had never taken their original action, or had not been notified that the present strike was inevitable, then they would not be holden for the present disagreeable gas crisis. It is just as difficult to reduce the wages of men in a particular trade, or prolong their time of labor four hours a day, as it is to take away the bailot from a newly enfranchised class of citizens. There is no doubt, from the inspections made yesterday, that the labor is severe and unhealthy, and that the gasmen are a hard-working, soher body of men, upon whom the city depends for its nightly consumption of gas. At the East River Works the people in charge were not too willing to have their operations investigated, and they behaved in a very "diplomatic" manner, while always courteous. The inference was that there was something concealed which they did not care to have ventilated.

There is one phase of the movement which is worthy of the attention, of those studying industrial questions—that the Italians have again been taken from the care of the State, and over one hundred of them placed in an employment where they will be able to care to the State, and over one hundred of them placed in an employment where they will be able to care their own bread and raiment. Ward's Island thus proves a terror to "strikers."

THE ATLANTIC CRIME.

Scenes at Meagher's Head and at the Wreck

THE SPECTACLE ON SHORE.

A Herald Correspondent with the Divers in the Ship.

DOWN AMONG THE DEAD.

A Terrible and Heartrending Sight Underneath the Sea.

A FEMALE SAILOR. Strange Romance of the Dis-

aster Without a Sequel. THE INVESTIGATION.

Contradictory Testimony of the Officers of the Atlantic.

INDIGNATION AT HALIFAX.

The White Star Astonished at the Captain's Statements.

HALIFAX, April 7, 1873. The mantle of mourning still darkens this agon zed and staid old-fashioned city. The very air seems to be full of death, the streets full of m ers, and the hotels crowded with the anzious and sorrowful friends of those who were sent so summarily to their final account through the incompe tency of the Captain of the ill-fated steamer Atlantic. THE HERALD reporters, with their special steamer, have cruised around and the wreck and the surrounding scenes almost from the mement of the terribi calamity. Notwithstanding the weather has been clear and calm ever since the eventful disaster, the monster ship with all her strength has slowly and constantly drifted to pieces. Divers, though, have worked their best and have recovered hundreds of the bodies of the unfortunate victims. To look upon the position of the sunken hull it become more and more incomprehensible how it was possible for the vessel to have been driven in where she now lies. It is the opinion of the fishernen of the locality that she struck on the Grampus Reef about half a mile east of the scene, and ra along the reefs until she brought up against the tatal rock. She is lying on her port side, well under water from amidships; the hull is almost abreast of the reef and forms a sort of breakwater between it and the shore of the island, which appears only about forty yards off. All that portion of the hull from the forward hatch is severed as completely as if it had been cut with some piece of machinery. The sea has caused it to forge ahead thirty feet or so, leaving a gap or passage way, where the small boats are ontinually running in and out and carrying

at this very moment exists on the shore at the scene of the awful disaster. This afternoon and vesterday several of the fishermen, who have been engaged in the sad business, carried the bodies up the bank and laid them on the grassy knoll where the other bodies had been laying. The visitors sad sight. Many could not stand it and turned away from the place which has appro printely been

Others lift their hats, and with reverential awe step lightly along, as if afraid to awake those who are sleeping their last sleep. The bodies were those of steerage passengers, and most of them were females. One young woman was particularly peacefully and calm. She was a fine featured young woman, beautiful, no doubt, in life. Her was Bennett, and she had a through ticket for Boston. Her scapulars and beads were left on her neck when her name body of one man thirty-six sovereigns were found, and upon that of another twenty. All the men gold rings, brooches, money and watches. The magistrate and those who were assisting him in searching the remains said that the bodies fou yesterday had more property on them than all the rest who had been buried, except the body of Mrs. Davidson, which was recovered on Saturday ever

ing. One of
THE ROMANTIC INCIDENTS
of this terrible calamity has been the discovery that one of the men, a common sailor, and one whose life was sacrificed in efforts to save others. was a young woman of about twenty or twenty-fly years of age. Her sex was not known until th oody was washed ashore and the rude clothing removed preparatory for burial. She had served as a common sailor for three voyages, and was favorite shipmate with all. She is described as having fewer of the vices incident to sailor's life than is usual, but she was, neverthe less, as jolly an old tar as any of them. One of th survivors of the crew in speaking of her remarked "I didn't know Bill was a woman. He used to take his liquor as regular as any of us, and was always begging and stealing tobacco. He was a good fellow, though, and I am sorry he was a woman." The most singular part of the whole story is that the woman was an American, and was about the only one of that nationality belonging to the crew. Who she was and where sh came from, and her motive for leading such a strange life of hardship, never was and never will be fully known.

All along the coast, a few rods back from the shore, are hundreds of rude, plain, unpainted codins, piled up in a hideous, conglomerated mass. In front are long lines of dead men, women and children, in all the various positions which result from sudden death. There was a woman with her hands clasped in prayer and a peaceful expression upon her face; then a man who had evidently perished in terrible sgony; then, most heartrending of all, a little girl staring sightless; a babe with its arms clasped about the neck of its mother, and the dead woman clinging t her child so firmly that they had not been parted, was but one of the many scenes which made strong

men weep.
ONE VERY HANDSOME WOMAN, with long, flowing dark hair, had died seemingly in the effort to screen her beautiful person from rude gaze. Almost her only raiment was a night wrapper, and that was clutched about her person. Another woman, lying still and stark, was in the very set of hooking her dress when death over-

other hand, grasping a purse containing fifteen sovereigns, had been wrenched from it. The grasp

THE EXAMINATION OF THE BODIES as they came ashore was conducted in a very loose way. Prequently considerable sums of money would be taken, and before the record was half made the magistrate in charge would be examining the next body. This method of procedure becam so criminally careless as to excite the indignan protest of several New York gentlemen who were present to look after the bodies of friends. The sac work proceeded under the direction of an island magistrate and a few equally incompetent assistants. In the meantime the Dominion revenue steamer Lady Head lay quietly at her wharf in Halifax. Brutes in human form were drinking and quarrelling upon the rocks, and two of them who were fighting fell into the sea. Two regiments of soldiers were idling about Halifax, and their officers strutting in the streets. So far there has been

A DISGRACEFUL LACK OF SYSTEM
and organized effort in protecting property and caring for the dead. The company's agents and Captain Williams did not even reach the scene on Sunday, and were indebted to the Herald's tug to tow them back when they were found becalme half way to the wreck.

Every incoming train and steamer brings mourning friends in search of the bodies of their beleved. Many have been recovered, identified and for warded to their homes, but hundreds still remain drifting and shifting around with the cargo inside the staterooms and compartments of the ill-fated steamer. W. P. Scrymser, of New York, who arrived Friday night, to forward the bodies of his brother-in-law, W. H. Merritt, and of his niece, Miss Merritt, s still here awaiting the recovery of the body of Mrs. Merritt. Mr. Christian, who lives near the scene of the wreck and took charge of the effects of Mr. Merritt, which were supposed to be lost called upon and restored them to Mr. Scrymse this evening. They consisted of a gold watch and New York friend; also a couple of rings, a pocket knife, some pieces of money and a bunch of keys. THE HERALD CORRESPONDENT IN THE HOLD OF THE VESSEL

Anxious to obtain a view of the ship below the water, the HERALD correspondent procured a diving suit, with the permission and under the direction of the wrecker and divers who were at work upon the hull, and descended into the interior object plainly visible around the ship where she lay on the reef. It was the first time the correspondent to seek information beneath the waters, and the sensation is almost indescribable. The air from above, which is turnished through the rubber tube, comes with a hissing sound, producing a strange feeling. I shudder at the thought of being immersed so deeply, and how slight an accident would insure instant destruction. All around the objects weird-like; the glasses in looked casque magnifying the already bloated forms into twice their size. The waters are very cold, and a chilly feeling creeps over me at first, but as I proceed it wears away and I enter upon the task I have undertaken with more nerve than I fancied I possessed. The im-mense hull lies well down on the port side, which is broken in several places from contact with the reef. Fish were swimming around eagerly devouring the particles or food which are to be picked up. Picking my way towards the hull I catch hold of s rope and scramble up the deck. The place where I have descended is where the ship parted, and a sectional view of the hull and cargo is obtained. The forward hatch is open and I peer down the

OH! WHAT A SPECTACLE is presented! The cargo has broken bulk and lays beaped up in a confused mass; bodies of men and women, bruised and torn, were jammed among the cases and crates. It is a horrible sight to look upon, and the magnifying power of the orbi through which I gaze upon it renders it all the more horrible. Fishes swim in and out amone the bodies and boxes, feasting upon th bodies of the dead. Limbs are strewn around having broken of from the body from the continual action of the waters, which, when agitated, drive against the ugly pieces of the broken hall that stick up here and render my movements very hazardous. Having seen enough of this part of the sunken horror I proceed towards one of THE STEERAGE CABINS.

the one where all the women and children were drowned as they lay in their bunks. Scrainbling along the deck, guided by the rope from above, and assisted by one of the divers who has undertaken to conduct me through the wreck, I reach the comcargo was horrible, the one that now met my gaze was ten times more so. There, lying in an immense for all the world as if they were alive, with arms dislocated, eyes staring wildly, faces grinning as it were at you and moving backward and forward with the under-current; some were dressed, many were haif nude. Children were clinging to their mothers and stout men were clasping their wives and seem ing as if they met their fate with calm resignation No description of the bodies brought to the surface could convey an idea of the borrid sight in that cabin. I close my eyes and motion to my conductor my readiness to leave. I have seen enough in that charnel house, the recollection of which will never fade. My conductor motions me towards the steerage cabin, where the men were by themselves and where there was such a rush fer the companion way. similar picture of death. Bodies of stalwart men old and young, were hustled together on the stair-way, giving-from their distended nostrils, gaping mouths and staring, glassy eyes-some conceptio of the terror which seized them as they vainly struggled to reach the deck, but were prevented by the waves which swept over the ship as she heeled over and filled the cabin. From another part of the vessel I obtained a view of THE SLEEPING APARTMENT.

Here, piled up in heaps on the port side, were numbers of bodies of men, and strewn among them bed clothing of one kind and another. From continual knocking against the stanchions and sharp, jagged woodwork which is splintered and broken from the linings of the bunks, the faces and limbs of these dead are more ghastly than any have ever seen. Imagination cannot picture anycompartment. The flesh is torn from the faces of many of the dead; others again are bruised and battered about their heads and faces, which are red and bloody, and in striking contrast to th pale, livid features of others which the action of the waters has not disturbed. While I stand here another of the divers descends and commences to send up some of the bodies. He, however, is more intent upon securing the cargo than sending up the and only does so now to gain access to some boxes and trunks which are lying beneath them. Havon that fatal reef-horrors of the deep which will never be erased from my vision-I decided to go were above in the boat, and, pumping down to m

took her. An old man had one arm raised, and the | day, about twenty in all, and they were buried on shore as soon as they could be prepared and coffined. A considerable quantity of

THE CARGO was recovered, but in a damaged and almost worthless condition. Wreckers and thieves whe have fer several days hovered around the scene and plundered what they could are being rapidly brought to grief since the arrival from New York of Mr. Pennell, the White Star Company's repre-The local agents of the company had done nothing whatever in the way of caring for, recovering or protecting bodies or cargo, and the local Provincial and Dominion governments were equally indifferent until stirred tain Merritt, the representative of the New York.
Wrecking Company. He has employed all the divers to be had here, and others are now on their way to the wreck from New York, Boston and De-troit, and will probably be at work during the week. All this, it will be seen, is in commendable contrast with the apathy or indifference of the agents here, who have done nothing whatever in the way of securing divers, netwithstanding their instructions to go so from the New York agents. On Sunday, the day when the weather and everything was favorable for the operations of gathering up the unfortunate victims from their waters graves, the only representative of the company present was a steward and one of his The only steam tug in the harbor was chartered by the HERALD correspondent and the White Star line agents here or their representatives secured a sailing vessel. The HERALD tug went down, and when returning in the evening was was Captain Williams and other representatives of the company, on their way to the wreck. The HERALD tog came up to the city and was afterwards permitted to return and bring up the sailing vessel and her passengers, but they did not arrive in Halifax until nearly three o'clock this morning. THE COMPANY ASTONISHED AT THE CAPTAIN'S STATEMENT.

It is said to-night that the White Stas Company are astonished and dumbfounded at the statement made by Captain Williams in the coal, it is said, is simply ridiculous, and that she had enough to last for thirty days. This only revives the old questions of what brought the steamer to Halifax, and if she was coming here, how was it that such an incomprenensible blunder was made as to cause this terrible disaster? The farce of an investigation will probably end to-morrow, and the survivors of the crew will sail for Liverpool on the Cunard line steamer which leaves here at noon, The investigation is still progressing this evening in the Parliament building. Great interest is manifested, and eager crowds surround and throng the building.

The examination of the quartermasters was continued. Mr. Thomas, who was on duty when the alarm was given, testified most emphatically that Captain Williams and second officer Metcaif were not on the bridge at the time. He supposed that the cry of breakers meant field ice, but ran to the telegraph and put the wheel hard to starboard. Se ar the investigation has falled to elicit but few important facts, and THE EVIDENCE OF THE OFFICERS

is decidedly conflicting. The examination falled to inspire profound respect, so far as it has been conducted. Lawyers seem more anxious to display their skill at pettifogging, than to elicit truths, for which the world is waiting, im connection with this most shocking affair-Captain Williams watches the evidence closely, and takes notes. The populace stare at him angrily, and whispers of indignation are numerous and expressive, even at the hotel. On the street and everywhere where he appears in public he is shunned, scorned or abused. He told the HERAL reporter to-night that it seemed as if he hadn't friend in the world; that no one seemed to stick by him. "It is." he said, "as if I was going ou journey to the grave-no one wants to accompany

THE SURVIVORS IN NEW YORK.

Most of Them Leaving the City-Eric Of fers Them Free Passage-A Consulat Claim for Indemnity Probable.

The survivors of the wreck of the Atlantic, whe arrived in this city on Sunday last, have nearly all that the city by various routes for their destinations, the majority of them travelling over the Eric Railway to the West. In all probability they will be all provided for by to-morrow. Quite a number of them visited the offices of the White Star Company and had interviews with the officers regarding the question whether the company the loss of their effects; but no result was reached. Most of the men had very little in the way of money and valuables with them in the ship, and a large proportion of them concluded not to lose time in any attempt to obtain a settlement, and expressed their desire to be forwarded immediately to their future homes.

Yesterday the following despatch was transmitted to ticket agents of the Eric Radway:—

Please advise the press that the Eric Railway
Company will caeerfully give free transportation
over its lines to all persons saved from the Atlantic who may wish to go West and who will present
the personal certificate of J. Hyde Sparks, agent
white Star line, at our ticket office, 241 Broadways
or at Castle Garden.

JNO. R. ABBOTT,
General Passenger Agent Eric Railway.

white Star line, at our ticket cince, 24 Bronoways or at Castle Garden.

General Passenger Agent Eric Railway.

About thirty of the survivors left this city yesterday aiternoon by the New York Central, and, altogether, about seventy-five remain at Castle Garden. Some eighteen or twenty of the shipwrecked men, Swedes and Norwegians, called yesterday afternoon at the offices of Mr. Christian Börs, Consul of the Kingdom of Norway and Sweden, at No. 18 Exchange place. Consul Börs took the statements of the men, and, subsequently, set on foot for them a subscription list. The result was that about three hundred doilars were raised and divided ameng them, making a quota of about fifteen dollars each. Most of them went to Wisconsin and Minnessta. About thirty of them left on Sunday night without calling on the Consul, and he has telegraphed to the swedish Consul in Chicago to intercept them and take their declarations. In all probability a claim on behalf of the men will be put in through the Consul for indemnity by the company.

The statement of Captain Williams, as regards coal and provisions, is discredited by the manage: of the White Star line, who aftirm that the steamer left Liverpool with 967 tons coal, which on the average consumption was enough for over seventeem days. The New York agent has also a cable despatch that of provisions there was on board a supply for thirty-two days, with enough of other stores for passage out and home. The quantity as well as the quality are, they say, strictly examined on all vessels carrying emigrants by government offeers before they are permitted to leave a British port. As an investigation is to be held as soon as possible at Liverpool, under the auspices of the British Board of Trade, the truth of Captain Williams' statement will no doubt be ascertained.

How the Passengers Were Treated. MONDAY, April 7, 1873

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

We, the undersigned unfortunate passengers on board the Atlantic steamship, arrived in New York yesterday, after suffering untold misery during the past week. We are among those who crossed on the rope to the rock and remained there several nours. After staying on the island some time we went to Halifax. There we were very well treated. and the inhabitants gave us clothing and nourishment. The agents of the White Star line did ment. The agents of the White Star line did nothing for us whatever, but left us to our fate, the necessary supply of air to sustain life, in a few minutes I was once more at the surface gazing upon the light of heaven and experiencing a sensation of relief at having left the chambers of death in the cabins of the lil-fated Atlantic.

Above the waters again.

For some time I could scarcely realize that I was above the water. Below everything nad a greenish hue, and as the sunlight struck across my eyes I experienced a strange emotion about them. Although the undertaking was a hazardous one and the scenes below appalling, it is well I went down and am thus enabled to convey feebly to the Heraad readers something of an idea of the hidden scenes of a caisasty which has caused the whole world to mours.

MIDNIGHT.

The last steamer of the Heraad deet which will come up from the scene of the Atlantic wrock to night has just arrived. The divers had ceased work when she left, but if the weather is fair they will resume at daylight in the morning. Only the bodies of steerage passengers were recovered to. nothing for us whatever, but left us to our fate.